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The Size of Vermont's Republican Majority To-morrow.

Senator Proctor has written a stirring letter to the Republicans of Vermont, reminding them of the important influence which the dimensions of their majority at the polls will exert in the general campaign for McKinley and Roosevelt.

No doubt Vermont will do her full duty to-morrow, but there is no good reason to expect a repetition of the phenomenal figures of 1896.

One of the ablest of Republican newspapers in that State, the Phanix of Brattleborough, is of the opinion that if Vermont gives for STICKNEY a majority of about 27,000, equal to the average majority for Governor at the September elections in the last three Presidential years, the Green Mountain State will have done all that can be asked of it by the Republicans of other States to lead the way for a decisive victory over Bryanism in November.

Here is a table of Republican majorities for Governor in Vermont since 1872, that year and the alternate years thereafter be-

ing Presidential years:	
1872.—CONVERSE	1
1874.—PECK	Ö.
1876 - FAIRBANKS	Ò.
1878.—PROCTOR	۸
1878.—PROCTOR	1
1880.—FARNHAM	
1882.—BARSTOW	
1854	•
1844 ORMSBEE	6
ARR DILLINGHAM	4.1
1890.—PAGB	ð
1892 -FULLER 17,21	51
1894 WOODBURY	1
1894 W GODBURT	11
1896.—GROUT	
1898.—SMITH	
These are not mere pluralities, but ma	1

jorities. The average majority for seven Presidential years is 25,470. The average for the last three Presidential years, 1888, 1892 and 1896, is 27,268.

The total vote in Vermont under normal conditions of political interest is about 60,000. In 1896 it rose almost to 70,000, the McKinley vote being 53,426 and the Bryan vote only 14,855. A great many Vermont Democrats that year followed the lead of the late EDWARD J. PHELPS and voted for McKINLEY. A great many will do the same this year; how many, remains to be seen. In considering the significance of election

figures in Vermont it must be remembered that a majority of even 25,000 in that State means about seventy per cent, of the total vote and is equivalent to nearly 500,000 majority in New York.

While we hope that the Vermont Republicans will make a good showing to-morrow, we are not prepared to say that even a considerable decrease from the average majority would be a great misfortune.

Such a result might serve to warn the over-confident throughout the country that in politics nothing is certain till the votes are counted.

The Murder of Katharine Scharn.

street door of the house in East Thirtyfourth street where lived his landlord, a druggist named TYLER. He made such a noise in trying to arouse Tyler, who was not at home, that the wife of the janitor of the house came out to him. To her the boy reported that his sister KATHARINE, with whom he lived in third-story back rooms of a Second avenue tenement near Thirty-seventh street, had been murdered, and that he had found her body on his return from a day spent away from home. He had come to get the aid and advice of TYLER, whose store was in the Second avenue tenement building, and who was acquainted with both FRED SCHARN and his sister. The boy seemed to the woman to be half out of his senses. With another tenant she led him to the police station in East Thirty-fifth street.

Detectives and a hospital surgeon were at once sent to the tenement. They found the body of KATHARINE SCHARN lying face down on the floor between her bedroom and the living room of the apartment. Her body lay in a position suggesting rather that it had fallen, insensate, in the place where it was found than that the girl had dragged herself there from any other part of the room. The body was that of a girl 22 or 23 years old, of comely figure, and of pleasing if not beautiful features. She had red hair, and wore gold spectacles. There was much blood on the floor near the girl's face. Her hair was much dishevelled. Her hat and a number of cheap hairpins and combs were scattered about the room in disorder. A crumpled-up sheet lay under the upper part of the body. A blood-stained hammer lay near the girl's head. It was the sort of hammer that would be ordinarily used for household jobs, such, for instance, as the nailing up of portières; its place was in a box under the kitchen sink. A number of parcels, still in their dry goods store wrappings, lay on the bed, which was neatly made up. A number of portières lay in a heap on a lounge. There was no money, no jewelry to be found on the girl's person or any-

where in the rooms. Thus at 2 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, Aug. 19, the police had before souri is regarded by many Democrats in his them just such a grisiy problem as it is own State as a great, bland and mysterious the delight of the writers of a certain de- political genius. He is better known in the partment of fiction to construct for themselves in order that it may be worked out phors, but in Missouri he is venerated for with entertaining ingenuity. There can be no complaint that sufficient ingenuity as a practical politician. To be sure, he put has not been exercised in the effort to find his whole soul into preventing Col. BILL out who killed KATE SCHARN. For two weeks fifty or more persons, some connected with the Police Department, and others privately employed, all of them experienced in detective work, have directed all their energies to the solution of the problem. Yet eggs, but he hides the shells." So we are there is no reason to believe to-day that the police have any more certain informa- of his reputation and of the Democratic tion as to the identity of the murderer of KATHARINE SCHARN than they had at day- STEPHENS and a CHAMP CLARK. break on that Sunday morning.

girl's friends, of her manner of life, and of politics. Why did they lose New York in Treaty of Paris was ratified:

her body was found. It was established WILLIAM JOEL STONE to stand at the helm that her brother was a liar and a thief, and one who was content to live at his sister's expense while he was out of employment, as he was normally. But it was also established by the testimony of eleven disinterested persons, that however much he may have been pleased to lie to the police about his actions on Saturday morning, he was north of the Harlem River from half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon until a few minutes before 12 o'clock midnight, and that it was an impossibility for him to have reached his home more than a few minutes before he declares that New York "has never been appeared at his landlord's house. The rightly canvassed" and that "we want to condition of the body at the time when the let loose all through the rural regions a police entered the rooms was such that swarm of little fellows from the West." life must have been extinct before midnight. The brother was taken in charge soon after police. He has been held in custody first

KATE had agreed to meet the clerk at 166th

street and Third avenue at half past 7 o'clock

on the evening before her body was found.

The bank clerk was arrested; he gave a less

honorable account than had FRED SCHARN

of his relations with the girl. He showed

that he had kept the engagement at 166th

street; that KATE had not come, and that

part of the city with persons who fully

corroborated his story. He was released.

he had spent the rest of the night in that

The movements of KATE SCHARN Were

then traced through Saturday afternoon.

She received her week's wages at the lead

pencil factory where she was employed, at

noon. With a friend she went shopping

and purchased the articles which were

found on the bed after the murder. Only

a small part of her money was spent in this

way. She left her friend at a little after 2

o'clock, with the remark that she was going

the bank clerk that evening in Harlem.

At quarter before 7 o'clock KATE SCHARN en-

tered a corner grocery near her home and

bought a small quantity of pears. She

was without her hat and seemed to be in a

hurry. On leaving the store she turned

the corner as if to return to her rooms. At

hanging there all day, were taken in.

Nobody saw who took them in. At quar-

ter past 8 o'clock two little girls who wanted

to deliver to KATE SCHARN the week's

washing their mother had done for her

were unable to discover any sounds of life

on the other side of the Scharn door, and

left their bundle with a neighbor. At no

time until the police came in the early

morning was the gas lighted in the rooms;

a woman who sat up all night in a house

that overlooked the SCHARNS' windows

gave this testimony. No sound was heard

in the place that night until Mrs. KEHOE,

who lived in the front rooms on the same

floor with the SCHARNS, heard FRED SCHARN

and caused scalp wounds. The other

fractured the skull. The immediate cause

of death was asphyxiation, which was

in which the girl lay on the floor, uncon-

Notwithstanding the statement of the

bank clerk affecting the girl's character.

there was nothing to show that she was not

an industrious, quietly behaved person.

who kept off the streets and was hard put

and her brother. Certain stories were told

of excursions on which she and her young

man went in company with another factors

girl and a companion. In the vaguest

way it was suggested that these friends

might know how she came to her death.

These and all other clues have come to noth-

murderers, that safety is best assured to

him who uses as his implement some ob-

ject picked up on the scene of the crime

How Many?

How many persons in the United States

really and truly believe that their liberties

How many persons in the United States

or be radically changed in consequence of

How many persons in the United States

really and truly believe that the Philippines

like AGUINALDO than kept under the sover-

How many persons in the United States

really and truly believe that an army of

100,000 for a nation of 75,000,000 is mili-

How many persons in the United States

really and truly believe that it is patriotic

or right to sympathize with the armed

enemies of the United States and to give

Gum Shoe Bill and Rural New York.

The Hon. WILLIAM JOEL STONE of Mis

Fast as a manufacturer of mixed meta-

his supposed shrewdness and noiseless skill

PHELPS from being elected a delegate-at-

large to the Kansas City Convention and

failed. Yet Col. BILL PHELPS has himself.

spoken respectfully of Mr. STONE's talents.

He has said that "BILL STONE sucks the

willing to believe that Mr. STONE is worthy

party of a State which boasts a Lon

Mr. STONE has come out of the West to

eignty of the United States?

them aid and comfort?

tarism?

undertaking to govern the Philippines?

in the possession of the United States?

to the place by himself.

to it to make an honest living for herself

downstairs again.

the house.

The plan is alluring and we offer Mr. STONE our congratulations. At length, his arrest by a counsel who forbade him to then, rural New York is to be thoroughly have any further communication with the canvassed. At last its unsophisticated Democratio politicians are to learn from the sagacious Missourian what political as suspected of murder and then as a thief. management should be. Before the boy became silent, the po-That lot of Populist colts can't be imlice were told by him that his sister was enported into New York too soon.

gaged to be married to a bank clerk with whom she had been acquainted for four years. Letters to her from the clerk were | Pruefet Alles und Behaltet das Beste. found in the rooms. It was learned that

Mr. CARL SCHURZ is an American citizen of German birth. He is a professional solicitor of what he and Herr OTTENDORFER

of things. But they have him now, and

they should be very thankful for him.

Among these bungling amateurs of the

bushes' of rural New York as a hunter

does when he goes after game." A thinker

in the Democratic national headquarters

call the German-American vote. At present Mr. SCHURZ is working for the election of BRYAN, the free silver candidate. He is trying to persuade American citizens of German birth, and the public generally, that BRYAN can be elected without promoting the cause of unlimited free silver coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one, and thereby imperilling the honest dollar. At the same time Mr. SCHURZ is representing to American citizens of German birth that a greater danger to the Republic than a dishonest standard of money value exists in what he and BRYAN term Imperialism.

Contrast Mr. CARL SCHURZ's hyphenated Americanism with the unhyphenated Americanism of another citizen of German birth, the Hon. W. Bodeman of the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy. Mr. Bodeman writes

home, and that she expected to dine with thus to the Chicago Inter-Ocean: "In my honest judgment there is no such thing as German-American vote. Those American citizens who happen to have been born in Germany are to all intents and purposes full fledged Americans, and if hey have retained a specific German trait that trait is, above all other things, a tendency to weigh the idence and act with consideration. No man, no party, can, or ever did, own their vote. They do their some time between 6 and 8 o'clock a numown voting and thinking, and when the issues of the pending election come up for their consideration they ber of portières that were hanging out of rill not go back on their paramount reputation for the windows of her rooms and had been old-fashioned honesty, no matter what other paramount issues may be attached to the schism. With the German race honesty is a household article, and one dollar means one hundred cents and not one farthing less. As long as the silver idiocy is and remains the paramount platform or issue, no orator, no rhetoric no pyrotechnic trickery will induce the large majority of honest men of all races to adopt the 16 to 1 shaving scale."

There will be no use to bamboozie the thinking. slow moving, honest Germans to lose their presence of mind at the scarecrow of imperialism. Do not let us worry how our German citizens will act. They belong to the school of 'Prufet Alles und behaltet das Beste, in other words, investigate everything and keep the best.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ is insulting the intelligence of what he persists in calling the German-American vote. Mr. BODEMAN enter the door soon after midnight and estimates and represents that intelligence heard him cry out "Murder!" before he ran far more accurately in his prognostication. The citizens for whom he speaks are going A careful examination of the murdered to examine everything and vote for the best girl's body showed that she had been struck -the best dollar and the best man to stand four times on the back of the head with the behind the best dollar. hammer. Three of the blows were light

The Charlatan.

The effort to confine Mr. BRYAN to his probably caused by the constricted position | porch in Lincoln has failed. Overflowing with irrepressible speech he has left Linscious, after being knocked down. There | coin and begun to whip Imperialism and were also signs that she had been struck | the Money Devil around the stump. Many with a heavy fist blow on the right eye and States are crying for him and many will on the side of the jaw. It was determined get him; and he is sure to be happy for the that she had eaten a light lunch four hours | next two months. Sunday, two weeks ago, FRED SCHARN, before she died. No trace of the pears she output of language in 1896 he has described. an eighteen-year-old boy, appeared at the had bought at 7 o'clock was found by the Lecturing at Terre Haute, May 29, 1899, post-mortem examination, or by search in he said:

"When the votes were counted, I found I had carried nearly every State in which I did not speak and had

lost nearly every State in which I did speak." A frank admission which he has probably forgotten long ago. Let the rest of us remember it as he goes on his multiloquent way, amid cheering crowds and hand-

shakings without end. He is likely to be even less successful in 1900 than he was in 1896. There are still plenty of persons curious to see and hear him. Unfortunately there are hundreds of thousands of persons who have heard him. To them now he is no inspired orator and grand young man, uttering truth and ing. There is an old rule set down for wisdom, but an exposed quack, All his glib predictions have turned out to be false. The facts are all against him. If he were as candid about all matters as he was avoiding the use of any weapon imported about the results of his eloquence in 1896, he would say to his audiences:

"Four years ago I told you that under the gold standard the times would be harder and harder; that the opportunity for work would be decreased and the mber of idle men increased; that debts would grow and the ability to pay them lessen; that prices and will be in danger if the Philippines remain the purchasing power of the dollar would fall; that it would be more difficult for the farmer to live; that the gold standard would decrease the volume of stand really and truly believe that its form of ard money, starve everybody but the money changers and so on. Gentlemen, I was mistaken in all these government is so weak that it would fall assertions and sundry others too numerous to men You will not expect me, therefore, to enter again in the field of financial and politico-economic prophecy and averment. With your permission I will lay before you a few elegant sentimentalities would be better off left to their own devices about imperialism, the consent of the governed the purchase of Filipinos at \$2.50 a head and the sale of and the tender mercies of little dictators American boys upon the auction block."

But upon what subject can Mr. BRYAN talk and expect his hearers to have confidence in his assertions? His words to scorn are scattered. Time, the greatest humorist, has shown him to be a man of wild and foolish speech.

The Hon. JOHN PARDON ALTGELD insists that Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were carried by fraud by the Republicans in 1896, and he calls for vigilance committees to watch the polls next November. Apparently Mr. ALTGELD has reached such a point of cerebral excitement that a committee ought to be appointed to watch him.

THOMASTON, Me., Aug. 26.— The law govern Potto Rico, said Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, worse law than ever King GEORGE made in wildest moments.— Boston Herald.

The law governing Porto Rice imposes on the island a very light tax which is wholly devoted to the island's own support and which will be stopped the moment [Porto Rico says that she is ready to raise the necessary money in her own way. And back of this law is an appropriation of \$2,000,000 made from the United States Treasury for Porto Rico's benefit. Mr. WILLIAMS is madder than a March hare think that the hard-headed Yankees of Maine are to be caught with such bait.

The Hon, EDWARD RIDGELY, chairman of the Kansas Populist State Committee, is now obliged to rend his garments in token of the due Bryane horror at imperialism. To add to his Something was learned of the Scharn teach the New York Bryanites the game of a letter writen by him on the day when the happiness the Republicans keep quoting from her movements for a part of the day before 1896? Obviously because they had no we are now in for an experiment of expansion

I am fully satisfied that our civilization is to be carried across the Pacific. The hattleships have blaze the way. I think it is a mistake to attempt to raise a party issue in opposition to the inevitable and ever westward march of civilization. I am not at all in East he comes to bring fresh methods and. accord with those who want to obstruct this move

according to the Chicago Tribune, his plan is "to import into New York from the Not at all in accord with himself at present But the Kansas City platform must be sup-West, particularly from Kansas and Neported, although consistency ceases to consist braska, a lot of orators, who, in the lanand common sense drops dead. guage of Mr. STONE, shall 'beat the

> Hopeful JIM JONES avers that Col. BRYAN will not make more than two speeches a day during the campaign. It is all very well to put the Colonel on a diet, but can he be made to

The Hon. SUCKER ROD SAM JONES of Toledo assures the world of his intention" to be in the coming campaign, giving all the strength and influence that he has to the cause of liberty equality and Democracy." We suspect, however, that he will not neglect the cause o

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The latest reports from China do not tend in any way to clear the situation, and the difficulty of bringing about a working accord among the Powers does not lessen with the progress of events. More than one of the Governments most concerned has an obvious interest in delaying the beginning of a settlement; England, until her hands are free in South Africa; Germany, until Count von Waldersee and the contingent on their way out have arrived; and Russia until her communications in Manchuria are complete ly reestablished and the 34,000 troops that left

the Black Sea in July have landed at Vladivostok and Port Arthur. The Chinese Government, meanwhile, temporarily halted a Tal-yuen, the capital of Shansi, is described as confirmed in its anti-foreign policy and taking measures to supersede the Viceroys of Nanking and Hankow on account of alleged pro-foreign proclivities. their Rumor has it that these latter have re promises, of support from the British Government in the event of their being dismissed by their own; and Germany, it is stated, will establish a legation at Shanghai pending other arrangements. This last, if correct, taken in connection with the with drawal of the Russian Minister and the official personnel of the legation from China, not, be it observed, from Pekin only, together with the Russian troops, is a tacit invitation to other Powers to follow suit and leave the court and Tsung-li-Yamen free to return to Pekin. The action of the

Russian Government is the opposite extreme to the suggestion of at least one Power that Pekin be held until a responsible and stable Government is established in China. The retirement of the legations and troops to Tientsin, advocated by our own Government, is the middle course which it is hoped Russia and the Governments advocating the continued occupation of Pekin may be induced to adopt in order to preserve the unity of the concert. The complete withdrawal of the Russian legation and army from the south side of the Great Wall, would undoubtedly be highly satisfactory to the Chinese court and officials, should the example be followed by other Powers. That, however, there is no reason to count on immediately, and meantime the chapter of accidents may at any moment develop a new phase, altering conditions and calling for different treatment. The longer the present situation is allowed o drag out, the more some unexpected turn may be looked for, and with it fresh complications of a far-reaching character. The Japanese Government, acting apparently in harmony with Russia, seems disposed to aid the Chinese Government to reestablish itself in order to bring on negotiation as soon as possible.

IN SOUTH APRICA.

No decisive result is yet reported from the forces operating against Gen. Botha, and Gen. Baden-Powell, who was said to have outwitted Gen. Grobelar, returned to Pretoria on Friday. It would seem as if the Boers, taking advantage of the concentration of the British to the eastward, are preparing a guerrilla campaign in their rear, commandos being reported at a number of widely separated points north, west and south of Pretoria and Johannesburg.

While the military operations in the north e dragging out, the political situation cussions of the Treason bill and the severities to which Afrikanders of Dutch origin who took no part in the war are subject under British martial law. The result of the racial and political agitations is seen in the disturbance of business of all kinds. Dr. Jameson of raid the representative

fame, who was recently elected to the Cape Kimberley, made a notable speech in which he made a valuable admission n connection with the disputed question of when the Boers commenced to arm against England. He denied the assertion of Secretary of State Reitz that it was after the raid. The orders for the armaments were given when, as Dr. Jameson put it, President Krüger received a much greater eye-openerespecially because it was his first-and that was at the time of the so-called Drifts ultimatum of October, 1895. In it President Krüger was informed that unless he yielded to the demands of the Cape Government regarding the railway rates dispute, war would be declared against him by the British Empire, and that the Cape Government would assist the British in every way in its power and pay half the cost of the war. In addition, the Colonial troops would be called out and sent to the front to fight against the Transvaal. This settles the statement that the Boers armed without provocation, and inferentially disposes, at the same time, of the assertion made to justify the attack on the republics, that they were united in a conspiracy with the Cape Dutch to drive the British out of South Africa. of October, 1895. In it President Krüger was

Real Imperialism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What amazes the intelligent patriotic citizen at this time more than anything else is the brazen effrontery with which Mr. Bryan glibly declares that the murdered Lincoln would support the so-called Democratic platform were he living to-day. Think of it! When we remember that Lincoln gave freedom and manhood to 8,000,000 human beings, a reedom guaranteed them subsequently by

a Constitutional amendment, and that at a later day by another Constitutional amendment they received the right of suffrage, the right to have a voice in the selection of their rulers, "the consent of the governed"-when we remember these two tnings. and then remember also the very recent disranchisement of the same old slaves and their children in several of the Southern States and the deliberate disfranchisement of white citithe deliberate distranchisement of white citi-zens in Kentucky, which enables a Democrat to usurp the office of Governor though it is a mat-ter of undisputed record that his Republican opponent received a majority of the popular vote—when we remember these things, it seems fitting for Mr. Bryan to first lift his voice against these infamies before he begins to raise a howl about the distant Filipinos, who are en-joying more freedom this blessed day than they enjoyed in the past 300 years.

Joying more freedom this blessed day than they enjoyed in the past 300 years.

In what speech, or in what letter, or in what interview has Mr. Bryan denounced the disfranchisement of the black voter of the South and his abhorrence of the Goebel law in Kentucky? Isn't disfranchisement the first step to despotism, to imperialism, and hasn't that first step been taken by the Democratic party?

Mr. Bryan knows this is so, and yet this blatant champion of what he calls the imperilled liberties of the people expects and will accept Mr. Bryan and Mr

An Indication of Keen Interest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The "apathy" of which we hear so much is not indicated in the keen interest and anxiety prevailing in all business and financial circles as to the result of next Tuesday's

If these men lived in the Green Mountain State they would be all at the polls voting for the Republican ticket on Tuesday, and that they will as unanimously be at the polls to vote for McKinley on the 6th of next ovember is equally certain. DOWNTOWN. NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

Her Policy, Purposes and Legitimate Interests in the Far East. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the

midst of the conflicting misinformation respecting the political situation in China it is gratifying to learn that the traditional friendship between the United States and Russia is not likely to be endangered by the possible clashing of interests of the Powers. The universally recognized fact that the United States is not in China with any sinister purpose to acquire territorial sovereignty there makes the discharge of our duty there very much simpler and exempts us from that mingled truculent and underhanded diplomacy which must characterize the conduct of those Powers which harbor designs upon the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire.

The diplomacy of the United States has al ways been exceptionally free from bluster on the one hand and insincere professions on the other; and the present demonstration has won and is winning the plaudits of history in its inspiring examples of sincere and openhanded dealings with all the Powers with which t has relations.

European Powers are so unused to saying xactly what they mean and avowing what they want that some of their people have sneered our candor as "shirt sleeve diplomacy. But we have really no use for any other kind It is much better for all the world to understand the limitations of our demands and the point at which this nation will fight regardless of consequences than to pursue dark and devious ways and to be thereby led blindly into a conflict out of which evil only can flow.

The frank and open attitude of our Government in China and the legitimate and moderate purposes for which our power is invoked have already given to the United States a commanding moral influence not only with the Chinese progressive party but with the Powers whose presence in China must be accounted for by an overweening desire to promote an ulterior and exclusive interest.

It would be a misfortune not merely to our own country but to the world to have the present judicious and confidence-inspiring administration of our Eastern interests exchanged for the reactionary and time-serving policy which avowedly would characterize a new administration by the Bryan party. It is not to be thought of for one moment; nor can I believe that a sufficiently large number of loyal Democrats can be mustered to his standard to effect such a change.

That there can be no clashing of interest between Russia and the United States in China is I think, sufficiently manifest. Our own interest is in the protection of our existing treaty rights, under which we now have as free access to the Chinese markets as have the products of any other nation. The "open door" does not mean that China as a nation is never to be permitted to establish a judicious protective or revenue tariff to her infant industries, when the time omes for her to foster such industries; but it does mean that no arbitrary barriers shall be erected against our trade with China, with preerences to the goods of any other nation.

In the nature of things the development of China will make her for many years dependent upon the specialized productions of the Occident; while the breaking up of the Chinese Empire and the extension of a variety of European sovereignties over its fragments would certainly be followed by the erection of prohibitory duties on American goods, with free entry or nominal duties on the goods from the newly extended European sovereignties. This result will surely follow if the United States sleep upon their rights and are not keenly watchful of the course of events and fully determined to assert the existing treaty rights under which preference is impossible.

Probably the worst offender in this sort of legislation is France A case in point is that of her forcible conquest of Madagascar. Trade with Madagascar has since, by legislation to that end, become practically confined to France. The late Cleveland Administration gave us a shining example of the depth of its indifference to the welfare of American commerce when it refused to raise a hand for its protection at that time and place.

England has declared for the open door and is eemingly content to take her chances of trade in open competition with the United States and kong and west of Shanghai, which she has long regarded as here special sphere of influence.

Cape Colony is being embittered by the dis- in her development than any others of the European Powers. Territorially Russia occupies an invulnerable position. Her area is immense and her plains, forests and mountains are as full of wealth as those of the United States. Her Government is progressive. It conducts gigantic public works; the nation grows. It is ever seeking outlets toward isothermals of higher temperature. Hampered and ligatured at the Bosporus by the jealousies of other Powers, her energies were diverted into the almost trackless Siberian wastes, and she has almost completed the gigantic task of spanning with steel rails a continent twice the width of North America. Years ago she halted at the ice-bound port of Vladivostok on the Pacific. With the outward pressure from millions of square miles of inland territory was inevitable that she should be forced to acquire, at the expense of whomsoever stood in the way, a port fronting a more gental expanse than that of the Japan Sea.

Russia has acquired what she aimed fo in the practical possession of the Liao-Tung peninsula and bay, with the great Chinese fortress of Port Arthur, and the brusqueness with which she set aside the treaty of Shimonoseki, after the war between China and Japan is only the measure of the overpowering neces sity urging her to the acquisition of an ice free outlet on the great ocean.

If the nations of Europe realized their bes interests they would rejoice that the impending stress of Russian development toward the Mediterranean Sea has been relieved by turning the current of movement toward the Pacific Ocean. Russia has always shown a wonderful assimilative power. The mixed and various races over which her sovereignty has been extended seem to coalesce into the Russian nationality without friction, and sla marshals the new forces on amiable term into movements of which she is the guiding intelligence.

The new Siberian railway will skirt the southern shores of Lake Baikal, the tributaries of which extend southward far into the flank of the great desert plateau of Mongolia. It is inevitable, therefore, that the inhabitants of this vast portion of the Chinese Empire should quickly yield to the civilizing forces of the railway to the north of them, and the whole region will be Russianized. There is no power o earth capable of hindering it. All these people

will be Russianized. There is no power on earth capable of hindering it. All these people will become contributary streamlets to the giant force that is making eastward across Asia for the Pacific Ocean.

And as that ocean is reached the stream, by the lines of least resistance, passes through Manchuria, much of which is practically Russian since the initiation of the Eastern Railway which will soon have a terminus on the Gulf of Pechili. With the Russians in possession for ninety-nine years of Port Arthur, and with their battleships at home in the Gulf of Pechili, Pekin, as the capital of the Chinese Empire, has become an impossible site, except on the presumption of Russian assimilative influence. The entire shores of Pechili Gulf, from Port Arthur to the Shantung promontory, are now as effectually dominated by the power of Russia as are the waters of the Sea of Azof.

Where can the Chinese Government now go for a secure capital on the ocean?

The next great port below the Shantung peninsula is that of Kiao-Chau, but this has been seized by the Germans upon a pretext so rank and so thinly veneered as to arouse the derision of the civilized world. No act of Spanish spoliation of three and a half centuries ago ever had less justification.

Further south is Shanghai, at the mouth of the Yang-tse; but this, too, is a treaty port and a hotbed of foreign influence. Great Britain has long regarded the basin of this great river as her especial sphere of influence and seems to be ready to fight off trespassers upon that preserve, git is at the headwaters of the Yang-tse; that British and French interests are likely to clash.

Still further south we find the Japanese seek-

clash.
Still further south we find the Japanese seeking a foothold at Amoy on the continent, opposite the Island of Formosa, ceded to them by China at the close of the late war.
Southwest of Amoy is the British island of

Hongkong with a little piece of the mainland opposite it, not far from the great commercial city of Canton, whence come most of our Amercan Chinamen. From this seat of advantage the British power extends a repressive influence upon the French ideas of expansion from Tonkin into the Chinese Province of Kwang-si. Take it all in all, the Chinese Empire has been so nibbled at that it seems in a bad way, especially since the result of the war with Jana set affoat a knowledge of the real, inherent weakness of Chinese resistance to external aggression.

Really, however, the weakness of the coast Really, however, the weakness of the coast line to over-sea attack is not the real measure of Chinese resisting power. War can only be successfully carried on for long periods with the possession of an invulnerable base of supplies, and one that is many thousands of miles distant over sea does not meet this condition. The power to conduct prolonged warfare is the power of the non-combatant population to produce and transport a sufficient excess of food and forage for the maintenance of the fighting force.

of food and forage for the maintenance of the flighting force.

There is no European power that comes anywhere near realizing these conditions except Russia. With her unmeasured hinterland of the southern Russian steppes, and the vast undeveloped agricultural areas in Siberia. Russia will ultimately be able to maintain an enormous offensive or defensive force on the north of China, pressing thence southward with irresistible force and persistency.

But Russia will not have to fight the Chinese seriously. The races over which she at present exercises sovereignty are so similar to the Mongolians that they will speedily fraternize with the northern Chinese, and the latter will be absorbed and assimilated with the Russian forces, and thenceforward the effectiveness of the Russo-Chinese soldier will be as great, or nearly so, as that of the trained European.

With such a force from the North and West ever pressing seaward, the possession of the selzed and treaty ports would be barren indeed.

It is not likely that the Government of the United States will undertake to stem the forces

deed.

It is not likely that the Government of the United States will undertake to stem the forces of disintegration or reorganization now fermenting in China. What this Government will undoubtedly do will be in the line of a vigorous upholding of our treaty rights, and if that course requires the upholding of the right of the people of China to maintain or reestablish a governing power, no doubt it will be fear-lessly taken.

course requires the uphoiding of the right, the people of China to maintain or reestablish a governing power, no doubt it will be fearlessly taken.

In whatever direction events proceed. I do not think we have anything to apprehend from any positions which Russia is likely to take. That great Power will never run counter to our claim to be secured in the conservation of existing treaty rights; nor can i be the interest of Russia, within a century, to extend impossible trade barriers around the territory already hers on the waters of the Pacific Ocean, nor around such other territory to the southward in which she may hereafter acquire a commercial or political interest.

It is quite as rational for Russia to desire the unification of all the Chinese territory north of the Gulf of Pechili, with the Siberian territory north of it, as it is for the United States to regret the loss of her territory on the Pacific lying between the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the southern boundary of Alaska. No doubt the hand of destiny will be as surely turned to the unification of political power on the American side of the Pacific Ocean from Behring Sea to the mist-wreathed Horn as it will to the unification of power upon the Asiatic side of the great ocean.

Certainly the Chinese will offer but feeble opposition to the economical and political southward advance of the Russians.

Corea would have been long since Russian but for the watchfulness of Japan. But Japan has been too slow in realizing the importance to her modern expansion of the Corean mainland. Now she has the Russian movement to reckon with, and it may be counted as one of the reasonable probabilities of the future that the possession of Corea will be the occasion for a dramatic struggle between these great Powers early in the coming century.

There will be no contest between the Corean and Commending the Gulf of Pechli, all the commerce between these great seaports.

And with Port Arthur controlling and commending the Gulf of Pechli, all the commerce

control of every mile of the continental coast between these great seaports.

And with Port Arthur controlling and commanding the Guif of Pechili, all the commerce of the great Hoansho is under their guns. Soon a railway up the valley of the Hoansho would bring the vast population of North China under Russianizing influences, and the possession by the Germans of Kaio-Chau Bay, on the southern base of the Shantung peninsula, would be of trifling value.

The French are bound to second whatever Russia does in the north, expecting compensation in the south.

The French are bound to second whatever sation in the south.

Neither French nor Russians care anything about the pretensions of Germany in China. They are of the class with the escapades of littly in Abyssinia. There is no future for Germany in China. There is no future for Germany in China. There is no hinterland to Kiao-Chau that is not dominated by the Hoangho said that great stream is inevitably Russian. The aggression of Germany in China will bear no fruit except Dead Sea apples.

The real clash of interest will arise between the French and the British in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. It is an open question how far Russia will back up France in a contest that would involve an European conflict, as she is not in any position at present to profit by such a conflict. It will take her more than ten years to get firmly seated in Mongolia, Manchuria and the shores of the Gulf of Pechili.

England has declared for the open door and is seemingly content to take her chances of trade in open competition with the United States and other nations in the territory north of Hongkong and west of Shanghai, which she has long regarded as here special sphere of influence.

Russia, although nominally a despotism, seems to be a closer parallel to the United States in her development than any others of the European Powers. Territorially Russia occupies an toyulnerable position. Her area is immense and her plains, forests and mountains are as

such a question. She will advise France to settle it by diplomacy.

GEORGE W. DITHEIDGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

I am Labor, And not only is this day mine, But all days. The world began by Labor, And God. Its Mighty Maker Is the Infinite Laborer, The same Yesterday, to-day and forever. As by Labor He made all things.

So by Labor Do His creatures live, And rest Is death. Man is the master of the world And I, the master of the man.

I bend my neck to his yoke And I bear his burdens. I am his hewer of wood And his drawer of water; He commands And I obey. But not with a slave's obedience. I am the greater Submitting to the less. Man chains the elements And drives them By their will, Not his. I serve When I may be so willed. But when I err. am a master and a tyrant then That overthrows all order, Crushes men, Starves helpless little ones, Wrecks homes, And ruthlessly tears down

All I have builded up. Unreasoning then, And wearied with myself And by myself, I yield again. And a punishment; That licks fto-own self up: That sweeps itself into the sea; An element unchained Man drives by its own will, Not his When by its will He has it chained again. I have no master save myself. Yet am so good a slave I am content With such bad mastery. This day is mine. And honors shown to me to day Are not less mine On other days. I overcome all things Except myself. and crown all things I am the solace

And the substance of the world; Man finds forgetfulness in me, And by me come the things That never are forgot: Earth's progress And its plentitude. And its happiness, Its glory And its majesty. While Labor is So is the world And when I cease to be The end must come To Maker and to Made.

BUSINESS OPENINGS IN LUZON.

Lieut .- Col. Parker Writes of Opportunities for Young Men in the Islands

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SING it is now established that we are here to a is time that Americans should begin to to advantage of the commercial benefits of Philippine Islands. hemp industry. That the profits in this and try are large is beyond question. The parties grows and prepares the hemp; the foreign or rich Filipino buys it of the native, shipping it to Manila, where it is again sold at a prebeing carried thence to foreign parts. buying and selling of hemp lasts t round. But since the failure of the Am firm of Russell Sturgis & Co. of Boston, in 1 a firm which "for years had been the spring of all Philippine mercantile enterno. (according to Foreman), and which through bad management only, this ha has fallen to the Spanish, English and Garman It is remarkable, now that our interests are so secured, that America still remains largely unrepresented.

To handle hemp profitably what is needed is capital, and a company whose agents here are none but high-class honorable men. Grethe latter, the capital should be obtained eas a enough. But as to the men, some will say Can we get our best young men to Isolate them selves in a small town in the Philippines at a This is the question I want to answer. It is

true, is it not, that a young man in banking of clerking business in New York city on a salary of \$1,500 or \$2,000 per year has some difficulty stipend particularly if he belongs to a good family? Well, it is perfectly evident to one on the ground, that that same young man, engaged here as an agent buying hemp, at a salary of \$2,000, ought to be able to retire, if he so pleases, with \$20,000 or \$30,000 to his credit at the end of ten years. If he obtain a commission on profits, he should do better. And in the meantime he could live here like a gentleman. The explanation of this is that living is very cheap here. Food, with good service, should me cost more than \$15, to \$20 per month; a below servant \$5 per month; rent of a house \$5, to go per month; a suit of white clothing, such as all foreigners wear, \$4, and so on. In all, \$500 per year should be a liberal allowance for all expenses, making it possible to save all the rest of the salary. I am not speaking of Manda, which is a more expensive town. I speak of the provinces, many of which for many reasons are far preferable to Manda as places of residence.

With a salary of \$2,000 a year, eyen without commissions, our young man would soon have a small capital of his own which he could invest to great advantage. Thus, on a small salary, the young man of, say, 21 ought to be able to go back home at the age of 31 with a competence. tence.
This is true here not only of the hemp industry, but of the tobacco, sugar and copra industry,

There are over 200 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants in these islands, in nearly all of which such openings exist. At them, or near them, there are likely to be garrisons of American troops, the officers of which will afford companionship. The climate is very trying for the first year, but the healthy appearance of the Englishmen and Germans engaged for many years in trade here is proof that Americans will not, as a rule, suffer in health in the long run. There are numbers of Americans of a low class here, hangers-on of the army, whose presence is rather undesirable than otherwise, since they give the natives a false idea of our manners, customs and morals. What we wanthere is Americans of a high stamp. Such men residing in the towns will be of the greatest assistance to the United States in the establishment of a proper system of government and in bringing about friendly relations with the people. And it is suggested that it would be easy, as well as beneficial, should the proper authorities offer to men of this character passage out on the military transports, at a low rate of compensation, in case the regular transports afford such accommodation. This would remove one of the principal obstacles to the would-be visitor and encourage the coming of the kind of men we wanthere.

If something is not done we shall see in trade There are over 200 towns of over 10,000 inhab

encourage the coming of the kind of men we want here.

If something is not done we shall see in trade here not Americans, but Englishmen and Germans, almost exclusively benefiting from the establishment of American supremacy in the Philippines!

Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-fifth Infantry, Commanding Lagonoy district.

San Jose, Lagonoy district, July 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: I heard one man say to-day to another man: "Will you have a borse's neck?" What did he mean? MINNBAPOLIS. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The Horse's Neck is the popular long drink of the summer of 1900, the colloquial designation of a beverage made up of ginger ale and whiskey with the peel of a lemon and toe added to re fresh the thirsty purchaser.

The evolution of the Horse's Neck, outclassing and overshadowing the Rickey of a year ago, is interesting. For many years a popular beverage, still sometimes in demand, especially among Englishmen and American tourists re cently returned from abroad, was Shandy Gaff. This is a concection of Base's ale and ginger ale in equal portions. The popularity of the Shandy Gaff was not enduring. American drinkers have never taken very strongly to ale, and it has attained little of the favor here which it retains in Great Britain. Among American drinkers beer is preferred to ale, and Shands Gaff gave way to a successor of similar arch tecture, a Brandy Split, made up of brandy and ginger ale. Brandy is not much more popular than is ale as a steady drink, and Brandy Splits in natural course of evolution gave place to the new drink, the summer drink of 1900, the Horse's Neck. It is composed, as we have said,

"If They Ask Us Why."

of ginger ale and whiskey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SM: Four years ago, at Chicago, Mr. W. J. Bryan, the wellknown Nebraska paramounter, declared to a shricking assemblage in the old Collseum: "If they ask us why we do not embody in our plat

form all the things that we believe in, we reply that when we have restored the money of the Constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible; but un this is done there is no other reform that can be The italics are not in the text as printed by the

What I would like to know is whether Mr. Bryan

still thinks that "no other reform" is possible unil

flood of rotten money is turned loose on the country Marriage and Divorce in England.

From the Evening Post. LONDON, Sept 1 .- Church circles are not a little moved by the action of Mr. Cripps, Q. C. Anglican Chancellor of York, who has intimate the clergy of the diocese that no license will be gri henceforward for the marriage of any divorce son. Ardent Churchmen deny that injustice the is done to persons wishing to contract such a riage according to civil law. Marriage, they cannot be annulled by the Divorce Court accord canon law; it is dissoluble only by death. avail themselves of the civil law to secure release one marriage are now told in effect that only civil law, that is to say, by marriage before trar, can they enter into another marriage. not High Churchmen say, entitled to claim right, the Church's benediction upon a m which has only been made possible by a flagratil lation of the Church's law. Chancellers of ceses are being urged to follow Mr. Cripps's example

Second Attacks of Typhold Fever Common From the Medical Record.

The idea is that, as one attack of typhoid gire mmunity from a second, temporary if immunity might be acquired by inoculation ittenuated dose or the poison. But one at a typhoid does not give immunity from a secon . T. J. Maclagan in the British Medical Journ Second attacks of typhoid are as common as ordinary doctrine of chances, they ought to be common, for instance, than second attaneumonia in about the same proportion th tacks are more common. If one attack of the fued disease does not give immunity, he conc noculation with an attenuated dose of the pols-

Republicans Making Money for Bryan

his wealth greatly augmented, even if he does defeat at the polls. The Republicans have 4" use his "First Battle" as their campaign book he owns the copyright.

From the Nebraska State Journal

Col. Bryan will come out of this campaint

From the Indianapolis Journal. "Is Cordella having a good time at the seashore"
"No: she says she got five new hats and every har down there goes bareheaded."